Forensic Medicine 2009

Please answer the following questions:

1- The environmental pollution in our co important problem which effect animal health.

- Discuss this problem and mention the source of pollution and how can you diagnose and treat one of this toxic agents.

2-

a) How can you diagnose a case of toxicity from the physical properties of animal excreta.

b) What are the sources, clinical picture, treatment, post mortem finding and lab. Investigation in case of lead toxicosis

3-What do you know about:

a) Mechanical antidotes.

b) Treatment of Organo phosphorus poisoning.

c) Role of stomach in enhancing and delaying toxicity.

d) Cause of death and treatment in case of snake bite poisoning.

4-Discuss:

a) Different types of hepato mycotoxins and how can you control and diagnose the most type one In Egypt.

b) What are the precautions must be taken during the chemical warfaren agent attack.

c) What are the symptoms, Diagnosis and treatment of Co Toxicosis.

Forensic Medicine 2010

Please answer the following questions:

1- What are the causes of death and P.M. finding in case of:

a) Selenium toxicosis.

b) Warfarin toxicity.

c) Tarter emetic over dose.

d) Co. Poisoning.

2- **A cow (4501cg b.w.t.)** suffer from constipation, colic, offensive odour feces, , incoordination, truble vision, during summer. Comment with discussion the cause of these symptoms and how can you treat this case?

3- **A Dog being to the** clinical hospital suffering from nervous signs, frequent urination and defecation, high blood citrate and hyperglycemia.

what is the suspected cause, its mode of action and how can you treat this case?

4- **Pollution of air, water, food (ration), drugs and**.... ;....., play an important factors in environmental toxicity - mention forms of this pollution and discuss how can you solve this problem.

سنتر وحيد البشير

Forensic Medicine 2011

A) What do you know about:

1) Causes of false results at lab. Investigations in case of toxicity diagnosis.
2) Mechanism of action in different mechanical antidotes.
3) Diagnosis of a case of toxicosis from th circumstance evidence and the clinical signs.
4) Diagnosis and deferential diagnosis of arsenic toxicity and other diseases with special references to its treatment.
5) How can you treat the following cases:
    a. Lead oxide toxicity.
    b. Mercurous chloride toxicosis.
    c. Tarter emetics over dose toxicity

B)The inhibition of enzyme is the mode of action of some pesticides. Mention one example for insecticide, herbicide and rodenticide then discuss the toxicity of a rodenticid details.

C) Write short notes on:

1) Toxicity of ochratoxin.
2) Water pollution and its side effect with special reference of its control.

Forensic Medicine 2012

1-**Discuss the following**:

1. Different routes of administration of toxicant.
2. Laboratory investigation in case of toxicosis.
3. Mechanical antidotes.
4. Treatment of arsenic toxicity.
5. Symptoms of mercury toxicity in a horse.

2-**Write the mode of action and treatment of the following**:

1. Paraquat.
2. Zeralenon.
3. Snake bit.
4. T-Z toxin.
5. Oxallic acid toxin.

3-You invited to solve a toxicity problem in a dairy farm have some animals suffering from dyspnea, rosy face, bright red mucous membranes and sudden death. What you suspect and how can you diagnose and treat this case.

Forensic Medicine 2013

Please answer the following Questions

1. **Write about on the**

   a. The barriers in the bod and its role in distribution and detoxification of poisons.

   b. Toxic — toxic interaction.

   c. Glutathione conjugation and its role in detoxification.

   d. Procedures used for Prevention of further absorption of the poison.

   e. Classification of cells according to radiation sensitivity.

   f. Mode of action and treatment of Deltamethrin toxicity.

   g. Mention the clinical signs of facial eczema in sheep.

2. **In a herd of cattle, group** is suffering from urination, lacrimation, diarrhea, miosis, bradycardia and salivation. Other group is suffering from involuntary twitching, tremor, ataxia and tachycardia. What is the suspected toxic agent, its mode of action and diagnosis? How can you treat each group?

3. **How can you treat the following cases?**
   a. Disodium methyl arsenate toxicity.
   b. Antimony trichloride toxicosis.
   c. Mercury inhalation in lab-animals

4. **What are the sources, clinical picture**, **treatment, postmortem finding** and **laboratory** investigation in case of lead toxicosis?
5. **Discus diagnosis** and **treatment** of one corrosive characterized by remote effect and alteration of energy production.

Forensic Medicine 2014

Please answer the following Questions

1. **Under what conditions** environmental pollution occur? discuss the sources of pollution and **mention** How can you help in solving this problem
2. **Describe the clinical signs and treatment of the following**
   a. Acute arsenical poisoning.
   b. Lead toxicosis.
3. **Write short notes about the following**
   a. **Enumerate** corrosive poisons induce muscular tremor% and one of their have hypercalcemia like signs.
   b. **Mechanism** of toxicity and treatment of histotoxic anoxia
4. **Discuss the following:**
   a. Biotransformation reactions of aflatoxin (only in diagram).
   b. Detoxification reactions of OTA in ruminant animal
5. **Write the mode of action and treatment of the following**
   a. Paraquat.
   b. DDT.
   c. Dinitrophenol herbicide.

6. Choose the correct answer between the brackets

1- One of the following drugs is considering teratogen (Sulphonamides- carbon tetrachloride- thialmide- lead).

2- Nitrate changes into (nitrite- nitric oxide- nitrosamine) which lead to carcinogenicity.

3- Benzoic acid more diffused in (neutral- acidic — alkaline) medium.

4- One of the following plants is edible plant but may be poison (Atropa belladonna- Potato — Datura stromonium)

5- Facilitate diffusion (need low energy- need high energy - not need energy)

6- Particles engulfed by cells called (pinocytosis- ingestion- phagocytosis)

7- Metallothionin bind (cadmium- lead- mercury- arsenic) in the liver and kidney.

8- Replaced OH in hydroxyapatite crystals in bone (cadmium — lead — fluorine-strontium).

9- Polychlorinated biphenyles storage in (bone- liver- kidney- adipose tissues).

10-The most toxic substances excreted in the milk are (acidic compounds-basic compounds-hydrophilic compounds).

11-In phase I reaction (remove- addition — conjugate — change) functional group.

12-The catalyzed enzyme in glutathione conjugation is (glutathione peroxidase-glutathione reductase- glutathione S transferase)

13-Chronic copper toxicity is a problem in (cattle — goat- sheep- horse).

14-The interaction toxicity between carbon tetrachloride and alcohol on the liver is considering (antagonist- synergistic- additives-, potentiation) effect.

15--Most of microsomal enzymes located in (lysosomes- mitochondria- smooth endoplasmic reticulum- rough endoplasmic reticulum).

16-The urine is normally acidic so considering good media for excretion of (organic bases- weak acids- organic acids).

17-One of the following used as precipitating agents in universal antidote (magnesium oxide-tannic acid-charcoal).

18-Act as reducing antidote (methylene blue- calcium chloride-sodium carbonate).

19--Ferric hydroxide used as precipitating antidote for (arsenic- oxalic acid-lead- carbolic acid).

20-Potassium permanganate act as (precipitating- reducing- oxidizing-neutralizing) antidote.

Forensic Medicine 2015

Please answer the following questions

1. **How can you diagnose** a case of toxicosis from the examination of excreted matter of animal species?
2. Pollution of air, water and food give important factors in human and animal health, comment and **how** can help in solving this problem.
3. **Mention** the clinical signs sand treatment of a- Urea toxicity. b- Snakes poisons.
4. **Please mention** the fungal species and clinical signs for the following cases: (31 a- Convulsive ergotism. b- FE in dairy cattle. c- T-2 toxin in you
5.
   A. **Define** the following and give example for each
   Bioactivation -Biomagnifications - Bioavailability.
   B. **Write** the mode of action of the following
   Paraoxon -Paraquat - Fluoroacetate

A- Choose the correct answer

1. One of these poisons is bacterial toxin (microcystine- aflatoxin- alphatoxin - thiobine)
2. One of these poisons is carcinogenic (thialamide - sulphonamide - carbon tetrachloride - nitrosamine).
3. Chronic copper toxicity is a problem in (sheep — Goat- cow- horse).
4. Morphine cause depressed effect in (cow- dog -cat — horse)
5. The most radiosensitive cell is (spermatides - spermatozoa spermatogonia type A - Neuron)
6. (Toxaphen - DDT - Aldicarb - Cypermethrin) make reversible inhibition of cholinesterase.
7. One of these pyrithriods make inhibition of GABA (resmethrin deltamethrin - permethrin -allethrin)
8. (Atropine — morphine —acetaminophen - nalorphine) make depletion of glutathione.

B- Write the scientific name of these phrases

1. Moves molecules across a membrane against concentration gradient.
2. Elimination of a constant quantity per time unit of the toxin quantity present in the organism.
3. When two chemicals produce opposite effect on the same physiological parameters.
4. The combination of two chemicals greater than the sum.
5. The toxicity of substance on an organ markedly increased by another substance that alone has no toxic effects on that organ.
6. Unit of radiation absorbed dose and is a measurement of energy deposition in any medium by all types of ionizing radiation.
7. Composed of equal amount from 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T
8. Protect the embryo against the harmful effect of toxicants.

C- Complete the following

1. Henderson - Hasselbach equation for bases...................
2. In the intestine there are special carrier mediated transport system for toxicants as ---------- and ----------
3. The main site of absorption in the respiratory tract is.......................This is due to --------
4. Hypoglycemic coma may occurs due to..............substituted of ------ in plasma protein.
5. ------ replaced OH in hydroxyapatite bone crystals.
6. probencide can increase the serum level of penicillin and prolonging its action by
7. glutathione conjugation need catalyzing enzyme------and cofactor----------
8. The best emetic agents in dog and cat is -----------its dose ---------and administration route----------------